

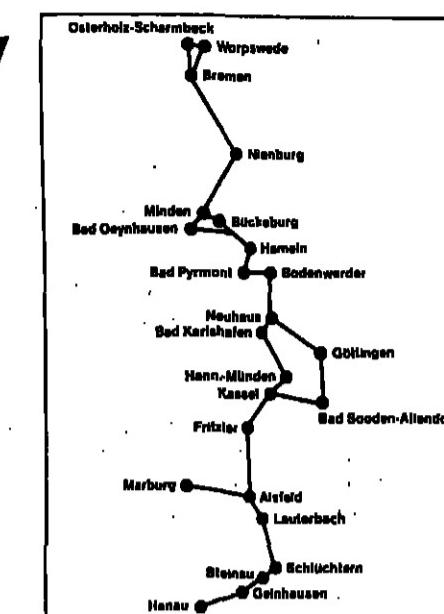
# Routes to tour in Germany

## The German Fairy Tale Route

German roads will get you there — even if nostalgia is your destination. On your next visit why not call to mind those halcyon childhood days when your mother or father told you fairy tales, maybe German ones? The surroundings in which our great fairy tale writers lived or the scenes in which the tales themselves were set will make their meaning even clearer and show you that many are based on a fairly realistic background.

On a tour from Hanau, near Frankfurt, where the Brothers Grimm were born, to Bremen, where the Town Band (consisting of a donkey, a dog, a cat and a cockerel) played such dreadful music that it put even robbers to flight, you will enjoy the varying kinds of countryside. And do stop over at Bodenwerder. That was where Baron Münchhausen told his breathtaking lies.

Visit Germany and let the Fairy Tale Route be your guide.



- 1 Bremen
- 2 Bodenwerder, home of Münchhausen
- 3 Hanau, birthplace of the Brothers Grimm
- 4 Alsfeld

**DZT** DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV  
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-8000 Frankfurt/M.



# The German Tribune

Hamburg, 30 October 1988  
Twenty-seventh year - No. 1345 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C  
ISSN 0016-8858  
DEPOSE A BRX X

## A human dimension to the Helsinki process

**Frankfurter Allgemeine**

The CSCE review conference in Vienna, now nearing its end, may prove to have been the most striking success in the process, embodied in the 1975 Helsinki accords, of gradual elimination of the antitheses that brought about the division of Europe.

The 35 CSCE member-states will not agree to meet in Moscow until the Kremlin is prepared to accept glasnost for all "third basket" issues.

The Soviet Union now insists on the West and the neutrals agreeing in the Vienna final declaration to hold the 1991 conference in Moscow.

Britain, along with Canada and the Netherlands, refuses to commit itself, thereby delaying the conclusion of the Vienna conference.

Everyone, in contrast, agrees that negotiations on conventional arms in Europe are not to begin until the draft document has been issued in Vienna.

So no one knows if Moscow would make concessions on this point.

Views may differ on whether it is right to set ever higher human rights standards, this being the approach adopted by the United States in particular in the Austrian capital.

In the final analysis only Mr Gorbachov can say how far Moscow can afford to accept this, with its difficult domestic and economic situation.

But it would be dangerous to sacrifice the progress made at the CSCE talks to hopes of the catching hold of the "cloak of history" in the form of the reform plans and fine-sounding disarmament proposals made to the West by the Soviet leader. It would also be running too high a risk for the West to bank solely on the person of Mr Gorbachov.

### IN THIS ISSUE

BAVARIA AFTER STRAUSS Page 3  
New men ready to step into shoes of der Alte

THE POLITICAL PARTIES Page 4  
Financial scandals trouble the Greens

CHEMISTRY NOBEL PRIZE Page 6  
Another success for Einstein

FINANCE Page 8  
Old-established firm finds that cheap oil was an expensive mistake

has persuaded the Soviet Union, after years of stalling by the Kremlin, not to regard the CSCE as the substitute for a peace treaty reaffirming the Soviet sphere of influence established in 1945.

This success must not be jeopardised by the West letting itself be put under time pressure.

At the beginning of the Vienna review conference the Soviet Union proposed holding a conference on the "human dimension" in Moscow. Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was first to take up this proposal.

The three Western Allies, after initial scepticism, have since agreed to accept the Soviet proposal on the understanding that unofficial human-rights organisations can attend the Moscow conference and express their views.

The proposed conference will be preceded by talks in Paris next year, in Copenhagen in 1990 and in Moscow or Geneva in 1991.

The 35 CSCE member-states will not agree to meet in Moscow until the Kremlin is prepared to accept glasnost for all "third basket" issues.

The Soviet Union now insists on the West and the neutrals agreeing in the Vienna final declaration to hold the 1991 conference in Moscow.

Britain, along with Canada and the Netherlands, refuses to commit itself, thereby delaying the conclusion of the Vienna conference.

Everyone, in contrast, agrees that negotiations on conventional arms in Europe are not to begin until the draft document has been issued in Vienna.

So no one knows if Moscow would make concessions on this point.

Views may differ on whether it is right to set ever higher human rights standards, this being the approach adopted by the United States in particular in the Austrian capital.

In the final analysis only Mr Gorbachov can say how far Moscow can afford to accept this, with its difficult domestic and economic situation.

But it would be dangerous to sacrifice the progress made at the CSCE talks to hopes of the catching hold of the "cloak of history" in the form of the reform plans and fine-sounding disarmament proposals made to the West by the Soviet leader. It would also be running too high a risk for the West to bank solely on the person of Mr Gorbachov.

As for the talks on reducing the conventional imbalance of Nato and Warsaw Pact forces, they seem sure to be the most difficult and longest exercise in the whole gamut of arms control.

They will involve crucial security policy aspects rooted, in the final analysis, in the unresolved German Question.

An apt metaphor is that success at the CSCE conference will come to anyone who "stays at the table 10 minutes longer



CHANCELLOR IN MOSCOW. Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl (right) is welcomed by Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov at the beginning of a four-day official visit to the Soviet Union. Four other Cabinet ministers are also in the Bonn party.

(Photo: dpa)

than the Russians." The issues discussed at the CSCE talks and future negotiations on conventional arms control will be more important for the future of Europe than either party-political issues in the West or the Soviet leadership in the Kremlin.

Those who appreciate Mr Gorbachov's economic problems and the extent to which he will remain dependent on Western cooperation will understand that the West stands a fair chance of succeeding if only it stands united.

The Eastern Europeans, for whom the CSCE process may prove an important means of ensuring some degree of independence, would be the first to concede that the West holds the better cards.

So it must insist on linkage of human rights and security and retain sufficient patience to consolidate this link as the basis of its policy.

Jon Reisenberg

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 22 October 1988)

## Genscher and Dumas rejoin forces

**Süddeutsche Zeitung**

hand and officially convened a conference to be held early in January at which to reaffirm, as an initial measure, the Geneva protocol banning chemical warfare.

Yet experience has shown that he alone is not in a position to keep the project on the boil. So Paris has lent

missiles. Bonn in general, and Herr Genscher in particular, feels a decision on stationing new systems will not be necessary until the early 1990s.

The US Congress does not agree. Once again Paris has backed the German view. M. Dumas and President Mitterrand are both on record as having said it might be better to wait and see whether conventional disarmament talks achieve results.

Conventional arms control talks will not begin before the year's end and must, in M. Mitterrand's view, be allowed at least two years in which to prove their worth.

Herr Genscher flew to Moscow with Chancellor Kohl. M. Dumas will be flying to Moscow with President Mitterrand soon afterward.

Mr Gorbachov is unlikely to fail to see the similarities in the views of both men.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 22 October 1988)

## ■ WORLD AFFAIRS

**Dangers lurking deep within perestroika**

**C**onfusion and misunderstanding are liable to cloud any policy aimed at reaching new horizons. This is what has happened to policies affecting relations between Germany and the Soviet Union.

Views may differ on whether Bonn's policy toward Moscow, as part of its Ostpolitik in general, is aimed at new horizons. But that is not the point.

The point is that it might be seen in this light. So analysis must take this into account. It must do so to ensure that those who are in charge of German foreign and security policy remain aware of the risks that may result from good will and from attempts to steer a course of change in Europe.

Special attention must be paid to public opinion in the Federal Republic of Germany. As the latest surveys have shown, Germans like Mr Gorbachov and are steadily gaining confidence in his policy. Direct comparison between President Reagan and President Gorbachov is revealing.

The freely elected leader of one of the world's oldest democracies gets 54-per-cent support, whereas approval of Mr Gorbachov, who a mere month ago eliminated rivals and trouble-makers in the classic communist manner by ousting them and assuming full power himself, enjoys 84-per-cent support.

Admiration of the advocate of innovation has plainly prevailed over mistrust of the instruments of his power and the way he uses them.

West Germans appear to be keenly aware of the need for power to be used, but mainly to clear the rubble of socialism rather than on domestic issues and on politics in the West.

The fund of goodwill Mr Gorbachov clearly enjoys sheds an entirely new light on the "comparison of values" between the systems.

It is steadily becoming a genuine comparison, with comparable values available for comparison.

That would fulfil a hope expressed by Mr Gorbachov in his speech on 2 November 1987 marking the 70th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

He said: "In other words it is a matter of whether capitalism will be capable of adjusting to the conditions of a fair comparison between the intellectual values of the two worlds."

This adjustment is in full swing, with the "fair comparison" being reaffirmed by polls of public opinion.

Confidence in Mr Gorbachov is on the increase, while his system has been neutralised in its difference from the Western system by having been accepted as a comparable entity.

A further forecast the Soviet leader made last year is increasingly coming into its own: "New thinking is gradually making headway in international affairs and destroying the stereotypes of anti-Sovietism and eliminating mistrust of our initiatives and activities."

It must be admitted that one of the strong points of democratic, constitutional government is that internationally it can move freely and without inhibitions or fears of contact, being safely aware of its own quality.

Yet what if this freedom from bias is reflected in opinion polls of the kind

mentioned earlier, thereby making security precautions, another policy aspect, steadily come to seem, in the eyes of the general public, increasingly superfluous?

What makes Herr Kohl's visit to Moscow and Mr Gorbachov's visit to Bonn next spring so fascinating is the competition between this agenda and that of ties with the West, including factors such as "modernisation" and an "overall concept."

It already seems to be a foregone conclusion that the quest for an overall military concept commissioned by the North Atlantic Council meeting in Reykjavik in June 1987 will be upstaged, especially in the eyes of the German public, by a state visit to Bonn.

The Turks probably place greater value on them than the Germans, who as a rule see them in a historical, economic and political context.

The Turks, in contrast, feel an immediate and direct relation, an "affinity" with the Germans.

German-Turkish friendship is an undeniable fact. It is based in history on the close ties between Prussia, and later Imperial Germany, and the Ottoman Empire.

Psychology is here involved, and the psychology clearly contradicts a fresh round of military modernisation, no matter how constantly modernisation may continue in the East.

We are fast arriving at a state of affairs in which such balances of power can no longer be struck. In East-West ties, for one, we are on the brink of fresh disarray expectations.

They will naturally take time to test, and it will inevitably be a time in which the wait-and-see attitude will prevail.

What is more, Bonn is steadily coming to feel that there can be little or no question of investing as much political capital in arms modernisation as was last done in 1983.

Last but not least, the Soviet leader is not seen as just a man of nice words and resounding rhetoric. At a recent meet-

ing in Bonn of the New York-based East-West Forum perestroika was seen as a measure of self-containment or self-rollback by the Soviet Union.

In other words, Mr Gorbachov's blunt and relentless references to the enormous shortcomings of the Soviet system have lessened the threateningly monolithic facade of the East Bloc and lately emerged as a popular holiday destination for German tourists.

That helps them to get to know more about a country that is mostly in Asia but engaged in strenuous efforts to catch up with the West.

The Soviet leader may be trying to capitalise on this state of affairs and derive benefit and renewed strength from a forward thrust, but the German political preference is undeniably.

President Evren is well aware of this fact, but many Germans who would like to see themselves as friends of the Turks are either unaware of it or prefer to disregard it.

Groups that regard the Germans as "impure" because they eat pork and drink alcohol (to name only two, more venial sins) have lately gained increasing support.

President Evren is well aware of this fact, but many Germans who would like to see themselves as friends of the Turks are either unaware of it or prefer to disregard it.

Now the CSU's executive committee has decided in his favour there can be no doubt that a clear majority of the 1,000-plus delegates at the mid-November party conference will vote for him to succeed the late Franz Josef Strauss.

As yet not even a start to a new language or a new definition has been made. Instead, expectations -- and destroying the stereotypes of anti-Sovietism and eliminating mistrust of our initiatives and activities."

One can but hope that German policy will be drafted and outlined by sound interpreters. Otherwise the new dynamism in Ostpolitik will lead only to fresh misunderstandings where we can least afford them: with our friends in the West.

Thomas Kellinger  
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,  
Bonn, 21 October 1988)

**More realistic attitudes in German-Turkish relations**

I love the Germans, the Germans love machines, contemporary Turkish poet Fazil Hüsnü Dingleci says in a revealing upboreism.

It illustrates what is to be made of the traditional ties of German-Turkish friendship to which constant reference was made during President Evren's state visit to Bonn.

The Turks probably place greater value on them than the Germans, who as a rule see them in a historical, economic and political context.

The Turks, in contrast, feel an immediate and direct relation, an "affinity" with the Germans.

German-Turkish friendship is an undeniable fact. It is based in history on the close ties between Prussia, and later Imperial Germany, and the Ottoman Empire.

There is still a substantial dislike of Algerians in France, while Britain has failed to assimilate its Indian and Pakistani communities.

Even in the United States, a proverbial melting-pot, most minorities still lead separate and distinctive lives -- and not just Hispanics but even the extremely adaptable Chinese.

In their respective urban areas fluency in Spanish or Chinese is more important than English.

So many experts who are far from ill-disposed toward the Turks are of the opinion that coexistence in harmony will only be possible if there is no further increase in their number.

It would, on the other hand, be unrealistic to expect it to decline by any great extent.

Turkish officials in Ankara have lately indicated that they are aware of the difficulties faced by the Federal Republic, which is not a country that has traditionally welcomed immigrants and is beset by high unemployment as a further obstacle to the assimilation of more Turks.

Turkish newspapers often take a different view. They occasionally berate the Germans in a display of bias that takes some beating.

They fail to mention that many of their fellow-countrymen who live in Germany are a far cry from the Westernised Turkish upper classes.

Groups that regard the Germans as "impure" because they eat pork and drink alcohol (to name only two, more venial sins) have lately gained increasing support.

That helps them to get to know more about a country that is mostly in Asia but engaged in strenuous efforts to catch up with the West.

But the nodal point of German-Turkish relations, as was reaffirmed during President Evren's visit, is the 1.5 million Turkish migrant workers and their families in Germany.

In recent years there have been upssets despite the progress made in relations between Turks and Germans in the Federal Republic.

Bonn felt obliged to require Turkish residents to hold visas. Measures were introduced to limit their number. They were accompanied by critical Turkish comments.

Many Germans agree that these measures are "illiberal" and accuse their fellow-countrymen of xenophobia, an argument the Turkish press is only too happy to take up.

The two sides are slowly but surely sounding a more realistic note that could herald the friendship of old coming into its own.

The fact is, despite some degree of

## ■ BAVARIA AFTER STRAUSS

**A succession without the usual petty infighting****DIE ZEIT**

Barely a fortnight after Franz Josef Strauss's funeral, Bavaria has a new government and the CSU has agreed on a new party leader.

The changeover has been swift and seemingly smooth in a country where political reshuffles tend to take weeks of wrangling.

Seldom has a transition been as trouble-free, especially in an instance such as this, when an outstanding personality such as Herr Strauss has died suddenly without putting his affairs in order.

Herr Strauss was always portrayed as the larger-than-life unifying figure of conservatives and nationalists of all hues.

But their wishes and hopes usually found best expression when, after the return of the CDU/CSU to power in 1982, he repeatedly called for more depth and more striking and straightforward policy approach.

That was particularly important for the overwhelming majority of Bavarian voters, a combination of principled Catholics, middle classes, artisans, farmers and erstwhile refugees.

To what extent can Herr Streibl, a former Passion Play actor yet a sober and level-headed man, do justice to these sentiments?

Similar questions arise at national level. As CSU leader in the Bundestag and deputy leader of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party Dr Waigel has successfully reconciled Bonn with Munich and vice-versa.

It might not, of course. Successors have often been known to plough their own furrow on taking over from an outstanding predecessor; they have often emerged as personalities in their own right.

What is more, the swift change-over of power in Munich has made a further

political point. Contrary to the general assumption, the CSU has evidently always been more than just Franz Josef Strauss.

The smooth and matter-of-course transition may be deserving of respect and stand out like an exclamation point, but it still leaves a fair number of question marks.

The division of labour between the two successors may make sound sense, with Premier Streibl standing for Bavaria and the Bavarian soul and CSU leader-to-be Waigel for the CSU's national role, but both men face the same fundamental problems.

This even poses a problem for the CSU, and if its still extremely substantial electoral support were to decline, how could the continued decline in support for the CDU possibly be offset?

This is an increasingly urgent issue, with CDU support declining in the north, in the west and even as far south as the Rhineland-Palatinate.

The leadership change-over in the FDP in no way simplifies matters. The Free Democrat will no longer benefit from Herr Strauss's irrational attacks on them.

Under Count Lambsdorff's leadership they will, however, canvass support in the middle class and small business wing of CDU supporters (while still upholding Liberal viewpoints on constitutional issues).

As for CDU general secretary Heiner Geissler, his tentative bids to enlist support to the political left of the CDU, he may now have to hold his fire.

All told, then, the Bonn coalition will need to concentrate on holding on to its present position. The CDU/CSU in particular is faced with the old problem of shifting voter loyalties within the coalition.

Its gravest threat must be the risk of a fair number of CDU/CSU supporters now abstaining at the polls, some because they miss Herr Strauss and what he stood for, others because they dislike the idea of Herr Geissler's reform bid having been spilt.

*Carl-Christian Kaiser  
(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 21 October 1988)*



Capable treasurer... Max Streibl.  
(Photo dpa)

**New Premier cuts a less ebullient figure**

Max Streibl, the new Bavarian Premier, is a quieter and less ebullient figure than Franz Josef Strauss.

He was Finance Minister under Herr Strauss, and the decision by the CSU in the Bavarian state assembly to nominate him as its sole candidate for the Premiership would, until recently, have come as a surprise.

Yet Herr Streibl, 56, created such a favourable impression as Deputy Premier after Herr Strauss's death that he soon emerged as the man most likely to succeed.

Gerd Tandler, another potential successor built up by Herr Strauss, is regularly described in some sections of the media as a grim-faced cherub.

Herr Streibl is a cheerful father-figure, like Herr Strauss's predecessor Alfonso Goppel and Herr Strauss himself in his later years.

Herr Streibl has many other features that might reasonably be expected of a Bavarian Premier. He has the right figure for the traditional Bavarian costume, has a marked sense of harmony and, above all, can look back on a suitable career.

He was born in Oberammergau, where his father was a hotelier, in 1932. His first love was the village's famous Passion Play. He acted first as an angel, then as a Roman, and today he is merely one of the extras.

He went to a Benedictine senior school in Ettal and read law at Munich University, graduating in 1959.

Two years later he was appointed to a senior position in the Bavarian state chancellery, while back home in Garmisch-Partenkirchen he beavered away at his political career.

He was a founder-member of the Jung Union, the CDU/CSU youth wing, in Garmisch, finally serving as state chairman.

He was elected to the Oberammergau district council and then, in 1961, to the Bavarian state assembly. In 1967 he was appointed CSU general secretary.

Seven years later, having gained a reputation for being patient and attentive to detail, he was appointed Finance Minister. It was a demanding portfolio that the CSU was not alone in feeling he handled well.

Herr Strauss, he said, was one of the very few people (other than his parents) who addressed him as Theodor (rather than as Theo). And Herr Strauss regularly gave him a pipe as a Christmas gift.

*Elisabeth Ronelsberger  
(Hamburger Abendblatt, 18 October 1988)*

**Ready to step into shoes of der Alte**

Much in common with Strauss...  
Theo Waigel.

(Photo dpa)

At the end of weeks of coalition talks after the 1987 general election Herr Strauss offered to address Dr Waigel on first-name terms (using the familiar second person singular rather than the formal second person plural).

Dr Waigel has been known to hint that Herr Strauss was very much a father figure and that their relationship was on that basis.

Herr Strauss, he said, was one of the very few people (other than his parents) who addressed him as Theodor (rather than as Theo). And Herr Strauss regularly gave him a pipe as a Christmas gift.

*Continued on page 4*

**The German Tribune**  
Friedrich Reimanns Verlag GmbH, 5, Herderstrasse, D-2000 Hamburg 76, Tel.: 22 88 51, Telex: 02-14733.  
Editor-in-chief: Otto Heinz. Editor: Alexander Anthony. English-language sub-editor: Simon Burnett. - Design: Burton Design.  
Published weekly with the exception of the second week in January, the second week in April, the third week in September and the third week in November.  
Wolfgang Götter Lorch  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 October 1988)

In all correspondence please quote your subscriber number which appears on the wrapper between brackets above your address.

## ■ THE POLITICAL PARTIES

# No longer as white as the driven snow: financial scandals hit Greens

The Greens have long been no less adept than the established political parties in Bonn at saying one thing and meaning another.

At a recent session of their national executive committee they dealt mainly with money, but the marathon session, with its undertones of venom and personal rancour testified to a special skirmish in the war of attrition between wings of the party.

For over a year the Greens have been unable to deny that there have been financial scandals of one magnitude or another in their ranks.

They may be attributable to a casual "alternative" attitude toward money, an outlook that doesn't take receipts and records, decisions and ledger entries very seriously.

In some instances party members may have "interpreted" decisions to their own advantages to the brink of fraud (or beyond), being tempted by the ready flow of "government money."

Whatever the reason, all political parties have skeletons of this kind in the cupboard and hope against hope that the details will never come to light.

The much graver point is that the Greens are evidently reluctant to settle their scandals frankly and in the open.

Helmut Lippert, spokesman for the parliamentary party, says the price they are having to pay is a "radical loss of credibility."

## Politics at first hand

Detailed and objective information is what you need if you are to hold your own on politics and world affairs: facts on which to base your own political viewpoint. *Aussenpolitik*, the quarterly foreign affairs review, gives you facts at first hand for an annual DM50 plus p&p. Write today for a sample copy of the English edition, at no obligation, to the publishers, INTERPRESS GmbH, Hartwicusstr. 3-4, D-2000 Hamburg 76, Federal Republic of Germany. Tel. (040) 228 08 08.

— Coupon for a sample copy —

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Country \_\_\_\_\_  
Profession \_\_\_\_\_

**AUSSEN  
POLITIK**

German  
Foreign Affairs  
Review

Editorial Advisory Board:  
Heinrich Bechtoldt  
Editor-in-Chief:  
Hans Apel  
Herbert von Briehl  
Klaus Ritter  
Walter Scheel  
Helmut Schmidt  
Richard von Weizsäcker  
Gerhard Wettig

He might just as well have added that the Greens are in the process of forfeiting once and for all their claim to behave more respectfully than other parties.

They are irresponsibly jettisoning an important vote-earning argument — and heightening the infighting that has already paralysed them.

Financial malpractices in connection with a building in a Bonn suburb bought for conversion into a new party headquarters were only ostensibly the tip of the iceberg.

The building was bought for DM1.4m and has been converted for between DM3m and DM4m. Many level-headed Greens feel the whole business has been an appalling waste of money.

There have been references to unusual advance payments and grants, to missing statements of accounts, to dubious fees paid and cash pledges that were either not honoured or had to be approved after the event by party bodies.

The national executive has appointed a commission of inquiry. But is the commission really in a position to investigate freely and independently? Was its purpose to expose or to cover up malpractices?

Critics of the national executive say not all the cards have been laid on the table. A chronological outline of events drawn up by Lukas Beckmann, the Greens' former national business manager and spokesman, makes one wonder.

In the long term the Greens will be unable to avoid having the books audited by qualified accountants.

For the time being, however, the national executive has ruled that while there may have been political mistakes in the way the affair was handled there can be no question of individual blame.

Members of the executive representing other wings of the party were outvoted, which cannot have come as much of a surprise (many knowledgeable critics didn't bother to attend the meeting).

The relative strength of the various wings on the national executive is a tendency toward extremes is unfortunately widespread in the dispute over what is acceptable in financing political parties.

Helmut Schmidt, for instance, has always felt that parties ought to be financed strictly on the basis of membership dues and donations. He is not alone in this view.

But just imagine what insisting on parties relying on membership dues and donations would mean.

In a modern society run on free-market economic lines, parties backed by well-heeled donors would hold an overwhelming financial (and political) advantage.

That would hardly be to the liking of democrats keen to decouple — as far as possible — this sector of political decision-making from the almighty deutschemark.

Like Herr Strauss, he went to university, is fond of using quotations that testify to his classical education — and yet remains deeply-rooted in his native Bavaria.

He and his family still live on his parents' farm in Oberrohr, population 500, although he no longer farms the family's five hectares of land himself.

He clearly gets on well with virtually everyone, although that is occasionally made out to be a shortcoming.

Gerold Tandler, a potential rival for the CSU leadership, is said to have suggested to party members that the CSU did not need a harmony-loving Theo Waigel as leader in addition to the unspectacular Max Streibl as Bavarian Premier.

But fellow-members of the CSU in the Bonn Bundestag say that is a typical instance of Herr Tandler, the "Munich terrier," underrating the qualities of the CSU's "man in Bonn."

Wolfgang Wöhner-Schmidt  
(Lübecker Nachrichten, 18 October 1988)

well-known fact — as is the executive's inability to abandon its *laager* mentality. Anyone who criticises improper behaviour by individual "fundamentalists" can expect to be vilified, while the dispute over hard cash has widened the gap between the wings.

One "fundamentalist" was quite frank about the position, saying that anyone who wanted to oust the national executive would need to be sure of a majority. The facts of the case no longer counted.

This comment testified to a grave setback to attempts by committed Greens with no overriding loyalties to one wing or the other to hold a referendum to resolve the policy dispute once and for all.

Agreement across ideological barriers now seems impossible, with objective issues being viewed solely in terms of factional loyalties and in disregard of the facts.

A power struggle now seems inevitable. The "fundamentalists" are lamenting that the realpolitik wing of the party is intent on a split, but that is mainly an attempt to pass the buck.

In the upper echelons of the party it no longer seems to matter that the Greens still have a parliamentary party in the Bundestag, in state assemblies and on local councils and that many Greens are still gritting their teeth and working hard for the ecological cause.

In the wake of this latest financial scandal the Greens as a party are less credible than ever.

Horst Bieker  
(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 21 October 1988)

## Cash-raising rules need overhauling

A tendency toward extremes is unfortunately widespread in the dispute over what is acceptable in financing political parties.

Members of the executive representing other wings of the party were outvoted, which cannot have come as much of a surprise (many knowledgeable critics didn't bother to attend the meeting).

The relative strength of the various wings on the national executive is a

present, Dr Waigel feels he has much in common with Herr Strauss in origins and career. His parents, like Herr Strauss's, were ordinary folk.

Like Herr Strauss, he went to university, is fond of using quotations that testify to his classical education — and yet remains deeply-rooted in his native Bavaria.

He and his family still live on his parents' farm in Oberrohr, population 500, although he no longer farms the family's five hectares of land himself.

He clearly gets on well with virtually everyone, although that is occasionally made out to be a shortcoming.

Gerold Tandler, a potential rival for the CSU leadership, is said to have suggested to party members that the CSU did not need a harmony-loving Theo Waigel as leader in addition to the unspectacular Max Streibl as Bavarian Premier.

But fellow-members of the CSU in the Bonn Bundestag say that is a typical instance of Herr Tandler, the "Munich terrier," underrating the qualities of the CSU's "man in Bonn."

Wolfgang Wöhner-Schmidt  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 13 October 1988)



Casting light on life: from left Dr Hartmut Michel, Professor Robert Huber, Professor Dr Johann Deisenhofer.

(Photo: dpa)

mals and human beings only exist because plants provide the necessary nutrients.

Huber, a chemistry professor, described getting the prize as a "great honour" for his entire research team.

Michel and Deisenhofer were involved in Huber's research on structural biology while graduate students studying for a doctorate at the Max Planck Institute of Biochemistry in Martinsried near Munich.

Huber ranks as the brainchild of the entire research project. He had the basic idea and supervised his two colleagues.

He was born on 20 February 1943, and is the director of the biochemistry institute. Last year the Society of German Chemists awarded him the Richard Kuhn Medal for "his decisive contributions to the X-ray analysis of biological macromolecules."

Professor Deisenhofer was born on 30 September 1943, in Zusamaltheim in Bavaria. After studying physics at the Institute of Science and Technology in Munich he worked on his doctorate (supervisor: Professor Huber) at the biochemistry institute between 1971 and 1974.

In 1987 he qualified as a university professor at the Institute of Science and Technology in Munich and, at the beginning of this year, he started to lecture at the University of Texas in Dallas.

His research has played a decisive role in improving X-ray analysis methods — for example, by reducing calculation times and providing a more sound theoretical foundation. He was surprised by the news about the prize early in the morning at his Dallas home.

His first reaction was: "I still can't believe it. I'm still in a state of shock."

Asked whether he ever thought he would receive the prize, he said: "Of course, rumours were circulating among colleagues, but I never really took them seriously."

The youngest of the three, Dr. Michel, was born in Ludwigsburg on 18 July 1948. He studied biochemistry in Tübingen and Munich.

In 1979 he went to the biochemistry institute. He qualified as a professor in 1986 at the University of Munich.

Since 1987 Michel has been head of the Molecular Membrane Biology department at the Max Planck Institute of Biophysics in Frankfurt.

He has already received many prizes; in 1986 he received the much sought-after grant of the Fund of the Chemical Industry and the Leibniz Prize of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

Dieter Thierbach  
(Die Welt, Bonn, 20 October 1988)

## The ones who've gone before

Previous German winners of the Nobel Prize for Chemistry are:

- 1929, Hans v. Euler-Chelpin;
- 1930, Hans Fischer;
- 1931, Carl Bosch/Friedrich Bergius;
- 1938, Richard Kuhn;
- 1939, Adolf Butenandt;
- 1944, Otto Hahn;
- 1950, Kurt Adler/Otto Diels;
- 1953, Hermann Staudinger;
- 1963, Karl Ziegler;
- 1967, Manfred Eigen;
- 1973, Ernst Oto Fischer;
- 1979, Georg Wittig.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 20 October 1988)

## ■ HEALTH-SYSTEM REFORMS DRAWN UP

# Minister on the defensive: cost-cutting plans would mean patients paying more

**Medical insurance in Germany is to become more expensive.** Plans drawn-up by Employment and Social Affairs Minister Norbert Blüm will mean higher monthly contributions and reduced insurance payments on certain services and items (speculars and false teeth will cost more). The controversial measures have drawn heavy criticism from doctors, who say the limits

will restrict their scope for treatment; from the trade unions, whose members will have to pay more every month to remain insured; and from the Opposition parties in Parliament. To qualify for medical benefits in Germany, people must be insured with either a state-backed scheme or with a private company. Uninsured people have to pay for themselves.

The trade unions are so upset about the Bonn government's health reform plans that they organised a day of protest.

Doctors, who held tough negotiations with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, are likewise unhappy.

Taxi-drivers (taxis are often used for transporting patients to and from hospitals and surgeries and even to cure centres -- and paid for by insurance schemes) and other pressure groups are also likely to point out the expected detrimental effects passing the health reform bill would have.

The villain of the piece is Bonn Minister of Employment and Social Affairs, Norbert Blüm, whose efforts at fending off criticism have not been all that successful -- although he rightly enough points out that the criticism is contradictory.

Are the people insured in the government's statutory insurance scheme being squeezed, as claimed by the unions and the Bundestag opposition parties?

Or is it a matter of people working and earning good money in the health

system, which is a growth industry, being asked to make sacrifices?

Blüm's project is being rejected for varying reasons. He just cannot claim that it is a success and that the burdens will be evenly spread.

Despite what the minister says, the insured will have to face a greater financial burden than industry. Patients will have to foot a higher share of their health bills.

This means that, apart from the compulsory contribution to the statutory health insurance scheme deducted from a person's income, patients will have to pay more for treatment.

Of course, there are items that people should at least partly pay for themselves.

Taxi journeys, for example, are a bring case. It is difficult to justify them as an essential part of medical treatment.

And it is only right that, because of the huge costs involved, new pairs of spectacles should only be paid for if a person's eyesight has deteriorated. At the moment they are handed out at re-

gular intervals. But bearing part of the cost for dentures is not as clear-cut a case.

The intention is to persuade patients to put pressure on their dentists to choose a less expensive form of treatment.

But are patients in a position to judge themselves which form of dentures are adequate and where luxury begins?

The final decision is usually left up to the dentist.

Despite the planned bonus for patients who have their teeth seen to regularly, patients will in future have to bear forty per cent of the costs. This is too much.

In the discussion about this controversial aspect Labour Minister Blüm has insisted that patients should be able to decide for themselves which category of treatment they want and whether they are willing to pay the additional costs.

The coalition has now decided to increase the amount hospital patients insured in the statutory health insurance schemes have to pay during their first two weeks in hospital from DM70 to DM140.

This has merely tightened a provision originally introduced by the SPD-FDP government.

As a rule the patient himself does not decide whether he goes into hospital or not. He is usually admitted following a doctor's referral. Where is the patients' scope for influencing costs?

In the final analysis, it all boils down to one thing: Labour Minister Blüm needs more money.

He tries to cover up his financial problems by selling his cost-sharing phi-

losophy. A further burden for the insured is to be expected in the field of medication.

Even the health insurance companies feel that Blüm's idea of fixed contributions can only be realised after considerable preliminary restructuring.

The additional payment will be drastically increased in the case of the majority of medications from 15 per cent per item, at most DM15. Becoming ill is becoming more expensive.

It is doubtful whether increased payments by the patients themselves will gradually make them more rational in their use of the health system.

The doctors are already complaining that a growing number of patients are asking for prescriptions, only to leave a lot of the medicine just lying around at home.

But shouldn't the doctors themselves do more to make it clear that taking medicine is no magical cure for their ailments?

Many patients feel that they have been helped if they are able to leave the doctor's surgery with a prescription.

Are they likely to contradict the doctor if, in future, he wants to prescribe them an expensive medication because they "need" it?

Are patients likely flick through price lists before they go to the doctor to make sure the cheapest comparable medicine is prescribed?

The pharmaceuticals industry at any rate can feel satisfied with the coalition's latest resolutions.

There is no longer talk of a "solidarity contribution" by these firms.

At the beginning of the year Blüm demanded such a contribution. He has become very quiet on this point ever since.

Right from the start Blüm assessed the contribution of the hospitals to the health reform from a realistic angle. It is somewhere near zero.

The hospitals alone account for a third of all expenditures by the statutory health insurance companies.

How can a reform be successful and change structures without including this segment?

A great deal would suggest that this reform will not even be able to contain costs let alone reduce them.

Michael Brandt  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger,  
Cologne, 19 October 1988)

Falk-Dietrich Kübler's bright idea came to him after reading that British computer specialists had developed a transputer.

To most people, one microchip may look much like the next, but he knew it was the nucleus of all computers and marked the beginning of a new computer era.

Determined to make use of the opportunity, he discussed the idea with two former fellow-students at Aachen University of Technology.

They all quit their jobs and pooled their savings. They set up a company, Parsytec GmbH, with a further DM800,000 from the Bonn Research Ministry and DM250,000 in bank loans. That was in 1985.

At roughly the same time Ulrich Trottenberg drew up his plan to make an entirely new type of computer. He too had sound financial backing.

His employer, the Society for Mathematics and Data Processing (GMD), a Bonn government research agency, was one of the founders of the new company, Suprenum GmbH, early in 1986.

The others were Krupp Atlas Elektronik and Hamburg software house, Stollmann, Bonn and North Rhine-Westphalia chipped in a handsome DM100m.

Both projects have a common ambition: to develop a new-look computer technology entirely different from the ideas on which current computers are based.

They plan to break the bounds of conventional technology and to make the big time in computers.

A super-computer costs between DM30m and DM40m. Ambitious research and development divisions are constantly trying to make them progressively faster, and that costs a fortune.

Yet no human brain can compete with a super-computer for speed. The super-computer handles in a single second calculations it would take a man with a pocket calculator 2,300 years.

But jumbo computers have a crucial weakness. Not even the fastest model can identify a human face in seconds, something a baby can do.

Despite their stupendous speed computers cannot compute with the working methods of the human brain with its billions of interlinked nerve cells.

The human brain can handle many items of information simultaneously; an electronic brain can only proceed step by step, no matter how fast.

That is why conventional super-computers make do with one or a handful of special processors that require a separate command for each step. This principle, which has held good for 50 years, has almost reached the end of its development potential.

The heat generated presents constructors with serious problems. Computers would melt were it not for refrigeration systems. The shell of the latest Cray super-computer, for instance, is filled with a special coolant.

It is all done by transputers. They are specially designed to be extremely communicative and thus solve the most serious problem, that of best coordinating internal cooperation.

The Megaframe's forte is where the conventional super-computer has weaknesses: in identifying images and patterns.

It is already in use to test the tensile strength of the carbon fibre matting used in Airbus toll units. That is more than the human eye can manage.

So several customers already appreciate the strong points of the Megaframe. But leading makers are still reluctant to commit themselves on parallel machines.

Siemens, for instance, have yet to be convinced even though the concept has long been accepted all over the world as

## ■ COMPUTERS

# Tapping into the era of the super number cruncher

**DIE WELT**

their advantages. Super-computers have helped their users to develop more efficient light bulbs and to house more and more functions on a single microchip.

They crunch their way through investment strategies at lightning speed for banks and stock exchanges. They calculate new combinations of active agents for the chemical industry.

Their greatest advantage is the ability to simulate experiments that would otherwise cost too much.

This is an opportunity the motor industry in particular has been quick to appreciate. New models are no longer driven into brick walls by the dozen: crash trials are now simulated instead.

Yet potential customers are still prevented by a substantial handicap from using what can only be called the Formula 1 computer category. Conventional hardware made by leading manufacturers is expensive.

Group work will, moreover, only be really effective if all concerned are fully occupied. This even spread of the workload is the challenge that faces construction engineers.

About 100 companies all over the world are busy trying to build parallel computers. Most of them are small-scale operations based in garages, but Danny Hillis, the US computer designer of the connection machine, leads the field.

Hillis, who originally planned to study neurophysiology, has succeeded in interlinking 65,000 processors. His computer is rated the world champion of parallel installations.

Suprenum, the German prestige project, will interlink 256, while Parsytec has so far interlinked 64.

Unlike Suprenum and the Connection machine, Kübler and his staff are relying not only conventional processors but on transputers, the new development by Inmos of Britain.

He took a great risk. In autumn 1984, when he first came across details of the ambitious Inmos project, not even a prototype existed. And what there was, on paper, could just as easily have been a practical failure.

But, by the beginning of 1986 Kübler and his backroom boys in Aachen had their first transputers with which to experiment. They then set out to vie with conventional super-computers in performance.

Their new computer design can be enlarged indefinitely yet is cheap. For about one tenth of the price of a conventional super-computer their new parallel machine, the Megaframe, can handle sums just as fast as the jumbos.

It is all done by transputers. They are specially designed to be extremely communicative and thus solve the most serious problem, that of best coordinating internal cooperation.

The Megaframe's forte is where the conventional super-computer has weaknesses: in identifying images and patterns.

It is already in use to test the tensile strength of the carbon fibre matting used in Airbus toll units. That is more than the human eye can manage.

So several customers already appreciate the strong points of the Megaframe. But leading makers are still reluctant to commit themselves on parallel machines.

Siemens, for instance, have yet to be convinced even though the concept has long been accepted all over the world as

the most promising new idea. Or so says Thomas Nitsche, who also started working together with two colleagues like Kübler, on a parallel computer several years ago.

But he was not interested in, as he put it, spending weeks filling in application forms to the Research Ministry. He banked on Siemens, sent his model to them for a year's benchmark tests -- and is still waiting.

IBM is tight-lipped about parallel computers too. It is still banking on conventional computer technology and on star engineer Steve Chen, who used to work for Cray.

After a dispute with his boss, Seymour Cray, Chen set up his own company early this year. IBM are bankrolling it.

There is a special reason why the leading manufacturers are not enthusiastically backing the new computer technology. It is that programs and software for parallel computers still present serious problems.

The leading manufacturers' customers have invested heavily in programs written for the existing computer world. This software will be no use with parallel computers.

This doesn't dismay Kübler. His mainframes are so much cheaper than conventional equipment that he is confident potential customers will switch allegiance and buy the new design.

"The transputer," he says, "can build a bridge." In the Far East it has already done so.

He returned from Japan in May 1987 with a contract with Matsushita in his pocket. The Japanese company has since helped to market the Aachen computer. Kübler is on a similar mission in the United States.

Günther Lange

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 7 October 1988)

## German stake in American centre

Germany has a stake in the International Computer Science Institute at the Berkeley campus of the University of California.

The aim of this link is to enable German academics to collaborate internationally with US colleagues in information science research, say Research Ministry officials in Bonn.

The Ministry and a society specially set up for the purpose are investing roughly DM6m a year in research projects.

Members of the society include the Society for Mathematics and Data Processing (GMD), a Bonn government research institution, and leading German companies such as Daimler-Benz, Bertelsmann, Krupp, Mannesmann and Siemens.

The institute will initially be concentrating on artificial intelligence and computer theory. It will also be working on data bases for robot technology and on computer networks.

German aims, the Ministry says, will include setting up a regular information exchange, harnessing US research and development findings and training young German specialists.

A further aim will be to help reverse the brain drain by recruiting German computer specialists who have moved to the United States.

Work at the Berkeley institute will also help with the GMD's Suprenum project, aimed at developing a super-computer for the 1990s, Ministry officials add.

Iba

(Nordwest Zeitung, Oldenburg, 3 October 1988)

Please make me a quotation for "The Great Combination"

**DIE WELT**  
UNABHÄNGIGE TAUSEZTUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND  
**WELT am SONNTAG**

Name/Firm:

Address:

MORGEN

Mannheimer

MORGEN

## ■ FINANCE

## Old-established firm finds cheap oil was expensive mistake

Plummeting oil prices, good for consumers, brought Klöckner & Co., of Duisburg, to its knees. It lost between DM1600m and DM700m on petroleum futures. That could have been the end had it not been for the Deutsche Bank. In this article for *Die Welt*, Joachim Gehlhoff writes that the bank acted with such speed that neither suppliers nor customers nor other companies in the group had time to shake in their shoes.

The Duisburg trading and holding company, Klöckner & Co., was founded in 1903 by Peter Klöckner.

The company's supervisory board has long been chaired by Karl Klaesel, spokesman for the board of Deutsche Bank and now supervisory board chairman of the Bundesbank.

He was joined three months ago as vice-chairman by F. Wilhelm Christians, ex-spokesman for the board of directors and now supervisory board chairman of the Deutsche Bank.

There once was a time when the boot was on the other foot. Günter Henle, father of the present Henle brothers, Jörg Alexander, 54, and Christian Peter, 49, was on the best of terms with the Deutsche Bank for decades, finally serving as vice-chairman of the bank's supervisory board.

Günter Henle, who died in 1979, was the son-in-law of the founder, Peter Klöckner, an industrialist who played a leading role in Germany's post-war economic recovery.

So the management of both companies know and trust each other. And just as well.

Smoothly, noiselessly and at lightning speed, the country's largest commercial bank has moved in to bail out one of the country's leading trading companies.

Klöckner & Co., with a payroll of 10,000 and turnover of DM12bn this year, was whisked from the brink of bankruptcy before as much as a rumour was heard that the company might be in deep water.

As an interim shareholder, alone or with others, the bank has replenished the capital basis of which the company was deprived virtually overnight by gigantic losses of up to DM700m in the petroleum futures market.

The helping hand was lent perfectly and professionally, news of the rescue

coinciding with that of the company's enormous losses.

Neither suppliers nor customers of either Klöckner & Co. or other group companies had time to shake in their shoes.

The others are Klöckner-Werke AG of Duisburg (raw and processed steel) and Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG of Cologne (engines, agricultural engineering and plant construction).

Between them they and their combined payroll of 60,000 are likely to top DM24bn in turnover this year.

The lightning bail-out has left many questions unanswered. How, for one, could the debacle possibly have happened?

Futures may be traded as a matter of course in the international oil business, but how could the Duisburg dealers lose so much money overnight?

How irresponsible can they have been to disregard the difference between selling and buying prices that they were caught so devastatingly off-balance?

They aren't newcomers to the business, when all is said and done.

For the time being conjecture is all we have to go by. Only last spring, for instance, Klöckner & Co.'s Jörg A. Henle announced that the company's oil business had been doubled to 8.8 million tonnes a year within two years — and without a single mishap.

Most of the oil business was done by Klöckner as one of Germany's leading heating oil dealers, but the total included three million tonnes in the international crude oil trade.

Klöckner's crude oil trading must since have gone through the roof. Since August the price of crude oil in world markets has declined by roughly \$30 per barrel, or about DM50 per tonne.

To be caught on the wrong foot to the tune of DM700m the company would, for instance, have had to have contracted to buy up to 15 million tonnes in the expectation of higher prices.

Klöckner's Duisburg head office is tight-lipped about such conjectures. Mention is merely made of rules of in-house jurisdiction having been disregarded and of in-house control mechanisms having been circumvented.

The younger Henle brother, Christian Peter, promptly resigned — and rightly so as the board member responsible

sible for the oil trade. The Düsseldorf public prosecutor's office has shown interest in the affair and is evidently wondering whether white-collar crime might not be involved. No case has been brought against Klöckner & Co., but the authorities are checking to see whether investigations might be appropriate.

Jörg A. Henle, the founder's last remaining grandson still with the company, is likewise to take a closer look at the situation too.

Imagination and clear thinking, determination and tireless energy, plus a second sense for moderation and limits to what was feasible are said to have been the sterling qualities of his grandfather Peter Klöckner.

Klöckner sen. had transferred the shareholding to a Dutch family foundation for fear, before the war, that it might be confiscated by his fellow-countrymen.

Henle's sons then did a splendid job in handling the next major challenge, which was DM285m in estate duties that threatened to wipe out the family's holding in Klöckner & Co. in 1983.

They slightly reinterpreted their grandfather's intentions in setting up the original family foundation and transferred DM270m in share capital, almost the entire capital of Klöckner & Co., to a non-profit making foundation, the Peter-Klöckner-Stiftung.

They certainly demonstrated entrepreneurial spirit in making Klöckner & Co. one of Europe's leading trading houses, operating worldwide in 14 sectors, including such traditional ones as steel.

They were frequently less lucky in operating profitably or in boosting profits in many sectors of the group's operations.

Tens of thousands of small shareholders are only too painfully aware that Klöckner-Werke AG and Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG (about 40 per cent), so it no longer qualifies as a group by the terms of the present Companies Act.

Peter Klöckner was nicknamed the

*Saints' Saviour*

(a title conferred on distinguished medical practitioners) for his skill at breathing life back into ailing



Resigned... Christian Peter Henle.

(Photo: Wolf P. Prange)

companies (and taking them over). The post-war period confronted his successors with repeated challenges as they struggled to keep his legacy together.

Son-in-law Günter Henle's diplomatic tour de force in averting the confiscation of the family's majority shareholding in the Klöckner-Werke as enemy property is unforgettable.

Klöckner sen. had transferred the shareholding to a Dutch family foundation for fear, before the war, that it might be confiscated by his fellow-countrymen.

Henle's sons then did a splendid job in handling the next major challenge, which was DM285m in estate duties that threatened to wipe out the family's holding in Klöckner & Co. in 1983.

They slightly reinterpreted their grandfather's intentions in setting up the original family foundation and transferred DM270m in share capital, almost the entire capital of Klöckner & Co., to a non-profit making foundation, the Peter-Klöckner-Stiftung.

They certainly demonstrated entrepreneurial spirit in making Klöckner & Co. one of Europe's leading trading houses, operating worldwide in 14 sectors, including such traditional ones as steel.

They were frequently less lucky in operating profitably or in boosting profits in many sectors of the group's operations.

Tens of thousands of small shareholders are only too painfully aware that Klöckner-Werke AG and Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG (about 40 per cent), so it no longer qualifies as a group by the terms of the present Companies Act.

Peter Klöckner was nicknamed the

*Saints' Saviour*

(a title conferred on distinguished medical practitioners) for his skill at breathing life back into ailing

Continued on page 9

## 220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'

**Einkaufs-1x1**  
der Deutschen Industrie

Erzeugnisse  
"Made in Germany"  
und Ihre Hersteller

DAV-Verlagshaus Darmstadt

### Who manufactures what?

Find suppliers and products, send for quotations, compare prices, track down special sources of supply, cut costs by buying at lower prices.

This is a reference work every buying department should have at the ready.

Easy to use, just like an encyclopaedia.

Products, including 9,000 trade marks, are arranged alphabetically, complete with

### manufacturer's or supplier's address.

A telephone number is listed for each supplier.

1,400 pages A4, indexed in English and French.

Price: DM98.44 post free in Germany, DM107 cl abroad.  
Air mail extra.

DAV-Verlagshaus

Postfach 11 04 62  
D-6100 Darmstadt,  
Federal Republic of Germany

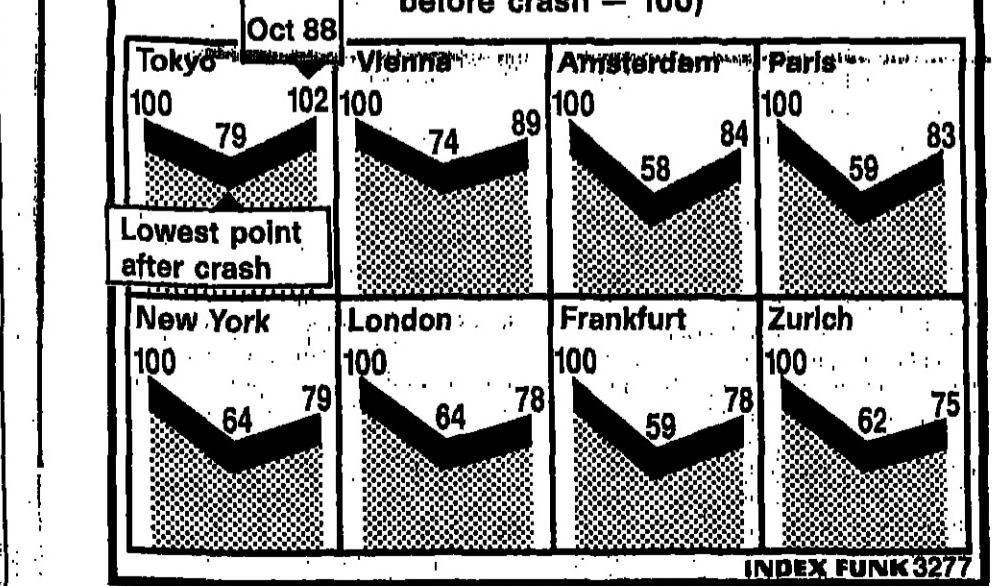
### Order direct from us or from your regular bookseller.

 DAV-Verlagshaus

Tel.: (0 61 51) 3 91-0

## Stockmarkets a year after The Crash

How indexes have fared (high point before crash = 100)



motto "the dollar is our currency but your problem" is shortsighted and would only create new imbalances.

The task of a globally designed monetary, economic and fiscal policy must be to bear joint responsibility for the development of the world economy and to instil new confidence in international markets.

Agreement must be reached on an international concept with common objectives and coordinated measures.

The western industrialised nations can simply no longer afford differing fundamental economic views.

Although this insight is being gradually accepted the various governments find it difficult to act accordingly.

Almost all Americans have in the meantime realised that they have to get the upper hand of the "twin deficits", the budget and trade deficits, without stalling the momentum of the world economy.

Almost all Europeans and Japanese are aware of their joint responsibility for the reduction of worldwide imbalances. Kurt Tucholsky once emphasised that the world economy is an interlinked network.

Stock exchanges only have a future if it stays that way.

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 16 October 1988)

## ■ FINANCE

## Stocktaking at stockmarkets a year after The Crash

The stockmarkets were just beginning to let The Crash of 1987 fade from memory when the Klöckner fiasco broke (see previous page). This, says the Berlin daily, *Der Tagesspiegel*, reminded everyone just how susceptible the markets are to surprises. Klöckner has caused a dent in the rising German market. The newspaper says that although what has happened since the crash last year indicates that it was mainly the result of price rectification rather

than the harbinger of world-wide recession, this doesn't mean such setbacks are a thing of the past. The paper argues that what is needed is a globally designed monetary, economic and fiscal policy to instill confidence internationally. Although it was gradually being recognised that the western industrialised nations could not afford differing basic economic views, governments were finding it difficult to act together.

Optimism is the right approach, something reflected in the — on balance — rising share-price levels.

After a temporary "growth drought" things are picking up at an accelerated pace.

The spectre of last year's crisis still haunts the financial markets.

Although the Klöckner shock was cushioned by Deutsche Bank's action, the stockmarket has not yet fully recovered.

The crash on 19 October, 1987, only temporarily cast a shadow over international stockmarkets.

Above all, the energy costs continue to remain at an extremely low level.

In addition, the continuing expansion of domestic economic activity is complemented by an extremely successful German export industry.

Brokers at West German stock exchanges know, of course, that in this field there is no such thing as "splendid isolation."

Stockmarkets quickly returned to business as usual. Even though a number of economic policy parallels can be drawn between October 1987 and October 1988 the stockmarket situation today contrasts sharply with last year.

Last year many stock exchanges were still riding on the crest of a wave of euphoria, the current mood is one of sobriety and caution.

Events since the crash have shown that the collapse of share prices was primarily a rectification of exaggerated price levels rather than a harbinger of worldwide recession.

Panic selling immediately after the crash made prices tumble even further.

Things have improved considerably since. The dollar exchange rate has stabilised at a reasonable level vis-à-vis major international currencies and there is a renewed downward trend for interest rates.

Statisticians also report successes in the fight to offset the huge balance of trade deficits.

This particularly applies to the US

## ■ FINANCE

## Nobel Prize winner predicted

### the bourse's nose-dive

Growth and the Velocity of Circulation.

The theoretical "favourite subject" of the Nobel Prize winner, however, remained (as in the case of his colleague, Edmond Malinvaud) the theory of interest and of efficient capital allocation in the process of economic development.

Allais, who was born on 31 May, 1911, in Paris, is not only an economist, but also a qualified engineer.

He has also lectured at the other famous elite universities in Paris as well as at the Geneva Institute of International Studies, the Juglar Seminar of Monetary Analyses at the University of Paris and the French National Research Institute CNRS.

And when Allais, who has been an officer in the Légion d'Honneur since 1977, is not theorising about efficient risk strategies he (still?) exposes himself to risks of more practical nature: by publishing stock exchange reports or by skiing.

Edmar Kowalski  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 19 October 1988)

## Klöckner fall

Continued from page 8

year Klöckner & Co. had to transfer its profits to the other two companies, depriving the family foundation of even the meagre two-per-cent return on its shareholding with which it had previously had to make do.

Yet the Deutsche Bank need hardly worry, as matters stand, about not earning a reasonable return on its investment in Klöckner & Co. Business is booming in all sectors except oil.

## ■ GERMAN CULTURE

## Goethe Institute takes the message to the world

There are many German institutes both inside and outside Germany which try to give people an opportunity to find out more about German culture.

The (CDU-backed) Konrad Adenauer Foundation, for example, or the Hans Seidel Foundation (CSU), the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (SPD) and the Naumann Foundation (FDP).

But the Goethe Institute, which has its head office in Munich, is the biggest communication medium of German culture.

Although the institute has the legal status of a registered society under private law (with Klaus von Blomberg as its president) it ranks as an official organ of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The claim is not entirely unfounded, since the lion's share of its annual budget (roughly DM2.30m) is financed by the Bonn Foreign Office (1985: DM199.4m; 1987: DM197m). Only the Goethe institutes in Germany itself have to finance themselves.

Today there are about 150 Goethe institutes, an institution first set up in 1951, in 68 countries throughout the world.

Only recently, institutes were opened in Peking and Budapest, whereas the Berlin office had to be closed because of problems caused by a jibe at Ayatollah Khomeini in a German variety television show.

Goethe institutes employ 2,800 people worldwide. There are 331 who are officially sent out overseas and who change their location every five years or

### General-Anzeiger

so; 387 work in the Germany; and 1,841 are locally contracted overseas staff paid at local rates of pay who are generally non-Germans, but not always.

There are 544 of the Goethe institute employees: teachers, 670 domestic staff and 627 administrative personnel.

Rising costs and demands for activities are contrasting sharply with a decrease in funds. The six-month re-appraisal freeze imposed by Bonn has been having the worst effect because several institutes work on a one-man or one-woman basis and may thus have to close down.

A closer look at the offices described as "cultural institutes" shows that some of them should be better described as "peacock on crutches."

In his huge office in St. Louis, Missouri, for example, the head of the Goethe institute there, Otto Steinmetz, sits back and looks at the magnified shots of the Hawaiian flowers he photographed during his holiday.

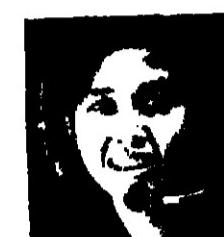
He is responsible for an area the size of the Federal Republic of Germany, and only has a half-day employee whose job was also almost eliminated recently: "Others have got five staff members to do what I have to do on my own," says.

He explains that he would not be able to handle the workload if he didn't happen to be a bachelor. At least he doesn't have to justify overtime and postponed holidays to a wife and children.

Steinmetz shares these problems with many other branches of the Goethe Institute all over the world.



Goethe-Institut



Austerity measures are making it harder for people like Otto Steinmetz (right, in his St. Louis Institute office) help girls like her. (Photo: Lars Wynter)



Even the small art galleries in Greenwich Village will be presenting works on the Ruhr area.

This project would not have been possible without private sponsorship. The Essen-based Krupp Foundation jumped in to lend a helping hand and the Lufthansa airline company is making it possible for many artists and filmmakers to make the transatlantic flight by offering numerous free flight tickets.

All this would be of little use if the Goethe staff are unable to persuade the host country to become a co-organiser of the event.

If people do decide to go to Germany, this is an indirect profit for the Goethe institutes, since those in Germany work on a cost-covering basis, which means they have to manage without subsidies and are completely fee-financed.

Steinmetz does not feel that the interest in the German language is on the wane.

German is a popular language to learn in St. Louis. This may have something to do with the fact that 40 per cent of the city's inhabitants have German ancestors.

But Steinmetz points out that "if we can't offer language courses it's hardly surprising that the people go to the Alliance Française."

In the New York "Goethe House" on Fifth Avenue, life and work is a bit easier to take than in the "provinces", even though belts have had to be tightened here as well.

In Manhattan art and mythology are more likely to draw the crowds than industrial restructuring problems Pittsburgh has already overcome.

Minister of state in the Bonn Chancellery Stavenhagen was also there. Both President Richard von Weizsäcker and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher sent messages of greeting.

And how did the Germans present themselves? In traditional Bavarian style.

For Americans the Oktoberfest, the Munich beer festival, is irresistible. A dance group called *D'lustige Wendstöna Stamm 1884* put on an appearance in traditional costume, dancing to brass band music. The buffet lined up *Weisswurst* (veal sausage), sauerkraut and German beer.

Minister of state in the Bonn Chancellery Stavenhagen was also there. Both President Richard von Weizsäcker and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher sent messages of greeting.

And how did the Germans present themselves? In traditional Bavarian style.

For Americans the Oktoberfest, the Munich beer festival, is irresistible. A dance group called *D'lustige Wendstöna Stamm 1884* put on an appearance in traditional costume, dancing to brass band music. The buffet lined up *Weisswurst* (veal sausage), sauerkraut and German beer.

Minister of state in the Bonn Chancellery Stavenhagen was also there. Both President Richard von Weizsäcker and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher sent messages of greeting.

And how did the Germans present themselves? In traditional Bavarian style.

For Americans the Oktoberfest, the Munich beer festival, is irresistible. A dance group called *D'lustige Wendstöna Stamm 1884* put on an appearance in traditional costume, dancing to brass band music. The buffet lined up *Weisswurst* (veal sausage), sauerkraut and German beer.

Minister of state in the Bonn Chancellery Stavenhagen was also there. Both President Richard von Weizsäcker and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher sent messages of greeting.

And how did the Germans present themselves? In traditional Bavarian style.

For Americans the Oktoberfest, the Munich beer festival, is irresistible. A dance group called *D'lustige Wendstöna Stamm 1884* put on an appearance in traditional costume, dancing to brass band music. The buffet lined up *Weisswurst* (veal sausage), sauerkraut and German beer.

Minister of state in the Bonn Chancellery Stavenhagen was also there. Both President Richard von Weizsäcker and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher sent messages of greeting.

And how did the Germans present themselves? In traditional Bavarian style.

For Americans the Oktoberfest, the Munich beer festival, is irresistible. A dance group called *D'lustige Wendstöna Stamm 1884* put on an appearance in traditional costume, dancing to brass band music. The buffet lined up *Weisswurst* (veal sausage), sauerkraut and German beer.

Minister of state in the Bonn Chancellery Stavenhagen was also there. Both President Richard von Weizsäcker and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher sent messages of greeting.

And how did the Germans present themselves? In traditional Bavarian style.

Continued on page 13

### LITERATURE

## In memory of a storm bird of freedom

Of all the German-language dramatists who died at a very early age, Georg Büchner is probably the most fascinating.

Büchner studied the history of the French Revolution and presented his interpretation of events on stage.

He had a profound understanding of human nature and natural sciences.

He was the author of probably one of the most significant social tragedies and one of the least performable German comedies ever written.

His sister described the man with such an effervescent and versatile mind as one of the "young storm birds of freedom."

Büchner was born in Goddelau near Darmstadt on 17 October, 1813, and died in exile in Zurich on 19 February, 1837.

His works have fascinated generations of readers ever since.

His companion, the democratic journalist Wilhelm Schulz, tried to describe what was so fascinating about Büchner:

"The first thing one notices when reading Büchner's publications is the abundance of his uninhibited, short and sharp ideas, his frank and bold truthfulness, which enables every mouth and every object to speak in his language regardless of whether this is pleasing to the ear."

He also carried out natural science and philosophical studies in order to become a university lecturer.

It was in Strasbourg that the dramatist worked on his narrative *Lenz*, a moving psychological study of the unfortunate *Sturm und Drang* poet, and on translations of two works by Hugo which were later also published by Sauerländer.

He was labelled by K.H. Kramberg, "the black Schopenhauerian", as he was labelled by K.H. Kramberg, demonstrates a humour marked by a delight in the misfortunes of others as well as in his own.

Drach, a lawyer, has a preference for cold irony and the perfidious language of the bureaucrats.

In 1947 he returned to the lawyer's office in Müllingen.

Most of his works were written before the Second World War, but were often lost, had to be reconstructed and ended up lying in some drawer.

By chance Drach was rediscovered at the beginning of the 1960s and presented to the reading public by courageous publishers.

In 1972 Drach was awarded the Culture Prize of the city of Vienna, and in 1975 the Culture Prize of the region of Lower Austria.

After this his books again gathered dust in the libraries.

today's younger generation may be drawn to the old-fashioned ironist are good.

Drach was born in Vienna on 17 December, 1902, the son of a grammar school teacher who became chairman of an Austrian bank.

He grew up on the family farm, the *Drachhof*, in Müllingen near Vienna, where he still lives today.

Encouraged by Anton Wildgans in his youth Drach published the poetry volume *Kinder der Träume* in 1919 and the play *Marquis de Sade*, today called *Satanspiel vom Göttlichen Marquis*, in 1929.

Following his law studies in Vienna and after obtaining his doctorate of law Drach set up a lawyer's office, which existed until the Anschluss in 1938.

Drach fled to the south of France and began his *Unsentimentale Reise* (Unsentimental Journey) between life and death, between humanity and inhumanity.

In 1947 he returned to the lawyer's office in Müllingen.

Most of his works were written before the Second World War, but were often lost, had to be reconstructed and ended up lying in some drawer.

By chance Drach was rediscovered at the beginning of the 1960s and presented to the reading public by courageous publishers.

In 1972 Drach was awarded the Culture Prize of the city of Vienna, and in 1975 the Culture Prize of the region of Lower Austria.

After this his books again gathered dust in the libraries.

Wolfgang Schirmacher

(Bremen Nachrichten, 17 October 1988)



Forced to flee... Georg Büchner. (Photo: archivs)

## Mixed feelings about the rediscovery of an author

This year's Büchner Prize, the most important German prize for literary achievements, has been awarded to the least-known living German-language author, Albert Drach.

Was the Büchner Prize jury bribed by Drach's publishing house Husner or is the choice of the 80-year-old author a reflection of what the critic Mirel Reich-Ranicki describes as spreading senility?

Although the "Collected Works" of the Austrian moralist Drach have been on the market since the beginning of the 1970s literary critics, who are always on the lookout for new talents, have not taken to this unusual author.

His book *Das grosse Protokoll gegen Zwischenknecht* (1964), the grotesque chronicle of how an Eastern European Jew is crushed under the bureaucratic wheels of the Austrian courts, caused a stir when it was first published.

The autobiographical report *Unsentimentale Reise*, however, caused embarrassment more than anything else.

Drach, a lawyer, has a preference for cold irony and the perfidious language of the bureaucrats.

The "black Schopenhauerian", as he was labelled by K.H. Kramberg, demonstrates a humour marked by a delight in the misfortunes of others as well as in his own.

It was distributed in the villages near Giessen and Büdingen (both in Hesse).

The pamphlet described the repressive measures employed by the ruling princes, explained the numerical and moral superiority of the people over the "oppressors", and outlined visions of the future.

It was distributed in the villages near Giessen and Büdingen (both in Hesse).

The soldier Woyzeck, who is abused by his superiors as a medical guinea-pig and in his psychological distress finally stabs his unfaithful sweetheart, is the first German hero of a tragedy who has a lowly background and who cannot verbally express his ideas.

Büchner's life came to an early end after a typhus infection.

The Büchner Prize, the most important contemporary literature award in Germany, keeps the memory of Büchner alive.

The authorities immediately recognised the dangerous effects the message contained in this publication and took countermeasures.

In August 1834 a self-styled "conspirator" in possession of 139 copies of the pamphlet was arrested, and in the years which followed there were many interrogations, arrests and later trials of Büchner's friends.

Büchner himself managed to escape the imprisonment ordered by the authorities with the help of this bold and outspoken public appearances.

On the other hand, a tendency to focus international attention on unknown literary traditions, such as those in Africa, became discernible.

In January 1835 he began to write his drama *Danton's Death*. Just one month later he sent the manuscript to the Saarländer publishers and its editor Karl Gutkow, who was fascinated by the material and already produced a short preprint in the Frankfurt daily newspaper *Phoenix*.

Mahfouz is not only an Egyptian author, but also ranks as the author of the Arab world.

The language he uses, a synthesis of High Arabic and Arabic dialects, is understood by all Arabs.

Some claim that the role Mahfouz plays in Arab literature is comparable to that once played by Flaubert in French literature.

Ulrich Gessler

tur. Literary experts compare his function in Cairo to Böll's function in Cologne.

Mahfouz introduced the novel to Arab literature, which was previously only familiar with the narrative.

Wherever his novels reflect the microcosm of old Cairo they become valid for the whole of Arabia.

The award of the Nobel Prize for Literature to Mahfouz is undoubtedly a tribute to the entire Arab cultural area.

In view of the prevailing emotions in the Near East it cannot be assumed that it will serve as a contribution to a modern pan-Arabian cultural awareness.

Ulrich Gessler

(Saarbrücker Zeitung, 14 October 1988)



Humorous outlook on misfortune... Drach (left) at Büchner ceremony. (Photo: dpa)

## Nobel Prize for Egypt is policy signal

Mahfouz is not only an Egyptian author, but also ranks as the author of the Arab world.

The language he uses, a synthesis of High Arabic and Arabic dialects, is

## ■ GERMAN FORESTS

# Thoughts of pollution keep foresters' party quiet

The Romantic poets sang the praises of the forests. And within the German soul, there remains a place for them. Even level-headed realists can grow starry-eyed as they talk about the day-to-day benefits of having woodland.

The forest affects water resources and the climate. It provides a wind-break. It ensures a supply of fresh ground-water and it halts floods.

It prevents landslides and erosion, filters toxins out of the air and offers refuge to flora, fauna and people in need of rest and recreation.

These roles are so varied and invaluable that we may at times forget that forest acreage also supplies valuable commodities and is the livelihood of landowners and their staff.

They are convinced that were it not for them and their work there would be little or no forest left to be sentimental about, let alone to shower its blessings on us.

Forestry experts know the forest can only perform its many roles properly in the long term if it remains stable and healthy and is cared for and not constantly overtaxed.

Their knowledge is based on bitter experience from the late 18th century when human activity threatened: for a long time, more had been demanded of the forest than it could give; the demand for wood as a building material and a fuel had constantly increased.

Charcoal-burning and glass-blowing, mining, iron and steel, dye- and ship-building, forest pasturage, diversification and too much wild life all played a part in massively reducing acreage.

About 200 years ago wood supplies became so short that people began to realise that the destruction had to stop. The art of forestry developed. Young trees were planted to replace felled trees.

Its aim was to ensure that healthy, stable and ample forests were available for future generations.

This aim was achieved — and the profession of forestry has become recognised throughout the world.

Now the forest is threatened again. For years it has shown signs of ill-health. The symptoms are new. The signs are clearest in mountain forests in the Mittelgebirge and the Alps.

Experts have long suspected atmospheric pollution of being the chief culprit, and findings regularly confirm the fact even though they may fail to explain the process in exhaustive detail.

Few deny now that the evidence is sufficient to warrant action. The initial moves have been made. Sulphur dioxide pollution has been reduced as static emission regulations have begun to work.

Nitric oxides, which are also short-listed as suspected culprits, are in contrast on the increase. They are mainly emitted by vehicle exhausts.

More effective measures to combat atmospheric pollution have been a long-standing demand of the German Forestry Association, founded 150 years ago. Its sesquicentennial was recently celebrated in Munich, but the jubilation was muted.

The forestry experts and landowners, whether specialising in theory or practice, were too worried to celebrate the occasion on a grand scale.



Old Dobbin still on duty. The day of the draughthorse is far from finished. Here a forest worker uses one to do clearing work. Horses cause less damage in forests than tractors. (Photo: dpa)

Landowners will be tempted to fell more timber. Reserves of standing timber will decline. Owners will be living on borrowed time.

They will often not have enough cash in hand to tend and protect the forest, with the result that the risks of pest trouble and storm or avalanche damage will increase.

Financial difficulties will tend to heighten the biological risk posed by toxins that require particularly costly and time-consuming attention.

Woodland that is left to its own devices in circumstances such as these will sooner or later fail to function satisfactorily as a natural counterbalance and cover.

The experts even fear it may then no longer even measure up to the aesthetic expectations of people in need of rest and recreation.

Forestry officials and owners have thus appealed to the general public, who have come to expect the forest to perform an increasingly demanding welfare role.

It is, they point out, a service that has so far been provided as a matter of course, tacitly and free of charge. In return, forestry demands a reduction in atmospheric pollution.

The industry is also considering an appeal for financial assistance, at least where economic activity is hindered or damage is demonstrably caused.

**O**n the mend but not yet out of the woods is the verdict of this year's Bavarian white paper on the state of the Mittelgebirge and the Alps.

Agriculture Minister Simon Nüssel reported signs of recovery among conifers and stabilisation among deciduous trees. Forty-three per cent of Bavaria's forest acreage has been given a clean bill of health, which is an improvement of five per cent on last year. Yet 18 per cent is still classified as visibly damaged.

Herr Nüssel said the acreage of damaged forests had declined and that there had been a striking improvement among beech trees, but not among oaks.

"The overall situation is not good but there are grounds for cautious optimism," he said.

Areas worst affected are the Alps (from the Allgäu to Berchtesgaden), the Bayerischer Wald, the Frankenwald, the Fichtelgebirge, the Spessart, the Odenwald, the Rhön and the Würzburg region.

The Minister called on the public to show more responsibility: rather than spending more and more money on holidays, people ought to invest in a catalytic converter for their cars.

## Improving, but not yet out of the woods

Huntmen could also contribute toward the upkeep of the forest by keeping wildlife down to a reasonable level.

The fir tree continues to be the hardest-hit, with 59 per cent of its acreage reported damaged, followed — among the conifers — by spruce and pine trees, with 17 and 14 per cent respectively.

The hardest-hit deciduous tree is the oak, 38 per cent, followed by the beech tree, 25 per cent.

Regional differences are striking. Central Franconia is said this year to have 53 per cent of healthy forest acreage, as against a mere 36 per cent in neighbouring Lower Franconia.

The forestry experts and landowners, whether specialising in theory or practice, were too worried to celebrate the occasion on a grand scale.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 October 1988)

## ■ MEDICINE

# High levels of environmental poisons in new-born babies

Mannheimer MORGEN

The fatty tissue of new-born babies contains concentrations of chlorinated hydrocarbons that are as high as those of older children, a survey has found.

Manfred Teufel, of Mannheim University's children's clinic, says the implication is that toxins are transmitted by the mother during pregnancy.

This is one of the more alarming findings of a survey of 262 boys and girls of all ages backed by Federal government research grants.

Detailed chemical analysis of tissue samples showed babies' and children's fatty tissue to contain alarmingly high traces of pesticides and softeners.

A further special group consisted of 17 new-born babies from whom 100 milligrams of body fat was taken before their first feed.

All samples were found to contain particularly high counts of polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs, which is mainly used in manufacturing plastics, paints, lubricants and transformers.

As they dissolve only in fat, and not in water, they enrich both animal and human fat. They are suspected of weakening the body's immune system and of causing malignant tumours.

The Mannheim research team, led by Professor Karl-Heinz Niewies, head of the children's clinic, first aimed to

sound out the situation in general terms. Their initial concern was to find out how polluted German children were by chlorinated hydrocarbons, including regional differences in contamination levels, if any.

The research team was also keen to find out whether children with hereditary defects or tumours, malignant or benign, had above-average toxin counts.

The Mannheim project was carried out in collaboration with children's surgery units at hospitals in Bremen, Frankfurt and Munich. Between them they supplied fatty tissue samples from 1985 to 1988.

Samples were taken from various categories. They included 183 healthy boys and girls, 33 children with physical defects or benign tumours and 46 young patients with malignant tumours.

They all came in the extensive category of chlorinated hydrocarbons put to such widespread industrial use as softening agents and solvents.

They all come in the extensive category of chlorinated hydrocarbons put to such widespread industrial use as softening agents and solvents.

Residual DDT came second on the list of toxic substances registered — even though it has been banned (or its use strictly limited) since the 1970s throughout the European Community.

This finding testifies to the problem of a chain or cycle that is hard to interrupt.

Traces of DDT continue to find their way into the body fat of man and animals via residual toxins in the soil, via industrial waste and via food and fodder imports from countries that are less particular about using the toxic pesticide.

"The situation is particularly upsetting," they wrote, "when one bears in mind that the fatty tissue of German



Starting life stuffed with pesticides. (Photo: Poly-Press)

children contains higher PCB levels than that of adults in a number of advanced industrial countries such as Japan, Great Britain, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Canada."

Besides, chlorinated hydrocarbons in body tissue might only be carcinogenic, or trigger tumours, in combination with a hereditary disposition or with other carcinogenic substances.

Project scientists were amazed to find that the fatty tissue of new-born babies tested to a high level of environmental pollution.

Yet this finding did not come entirely unexpectedly. Experiments with laboratory animals had already shown that toxins can be transmitted from mother to foetus via the placenta.

This pollution level was found to decline substantially in a baby's first six months, presumably a stage at which body fat increases out of proportion to its weight.

Project scientists feel another explanation may be valid. Most babies from whom tissue samples were taken were fed on specially manufactured baby food, which has a low pollution level.

After the age of 12 months the toxin count was found to increase once more.

Given these and other recent findings, many mothers must wonder how long and how intensively they ought to breast-feed their babies.

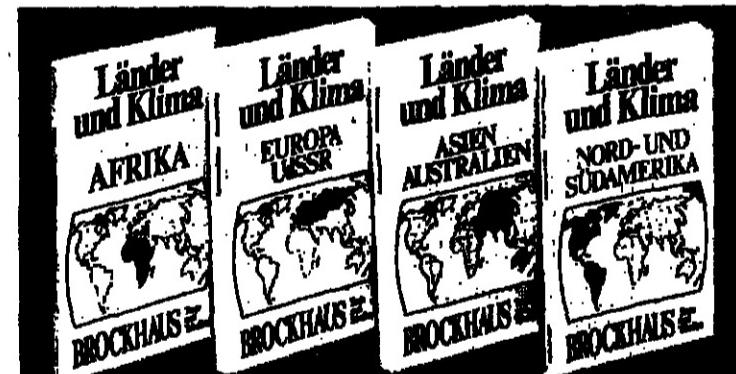
That cannot be said of softening agents. In comparison with findings arrived at five years ago, the Mannheim research scientists found PCB traces to have markedly increased.

As for higher chlorinated hydrocarbons in the fatty tissue of children with hereditary defects or tumours, project scientists failed to come up with statistically significant distinctions between these categories and a comparable group of healthy children.

The figures also failed to reveal significant regional differences in toxin concentrations among levels in Bremen than in Mannheim, or vice-versa.

Dr Teufel, who supervised laboratory analysis, says it is still too early to jump to conclusions. A single survey of this

## Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Four volumes are available:

- North and South America, 172 pp., DM 24.80;
- Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80;
- Africa, 130 pp., DM 24.80;
- Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80.

Look it up in Brockhaus  
F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709, D-6200 Wiesbaden

Continued from page 10

Weizsäcker who put an end to the last dispute about the programme of the Goethe Institute.

"A cultural institute which limits its activities to teaching a language would just as short of fulfilling its task as an institute which offers no language courses at all," the Federal President said.

The latter, however, is apparently becoming the rule to a growing extent. (Lutz Wyner, General Assessor, Bonn, 8 October 1988)

## ■ AID

## How a speech by Pastor Niemöller spawned a campaign against want

An organisation called *Kinderhilfe* is one of many groups in Germany which brings some form of aid to developing countries. Last year, it spent about 65 million marks on projects in many countries in Africa and Asia. The money came from private donations. There has been criticism that projects such as helping mothers of infants, running literacy classes, supporting

orphanages, subsidising apprentices and bringing catastrophe relief are ultimately doomed to failure because basic living conditions are not changed. The organisation disputes this. It says its experience has been the opposite. This article, which appeared in the daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine*, looks at *Kinderhilfe*, which is run by a committee of the Protestant Church.

**K**inderhilfe (Help for Children in Need) is one of the major charities which grew from small beginnings in the western part of Germany after the war.

Through it, work is financed in 31 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Funds come almost entirely from donations.

Children are helped regardless of their religion, race, cast or sex; at the moment 105,000 are benefiting.

There are about 120,000 donors who generally each give 50 marks a month, often over many years. Donors are not only individuals. Sometimes entire school classes pitch in as well. In this way, more than 65 million marks last year was received.

The number of children in need grows from year to year but *Kinderhilfe* is unable to match this increase because donations are not keeping pace — at 5 per cent a year, the growth is not enough.

The organisation does not have its own projects. Instead, it contributes to the churches with whom it has worked hand in hand for many years. The churches advise *Kinderhilfe* where the money can best be used.

The group began as a result of a sermon by Pastor Martin Niemöller at a Protestant Church conference in 1956 in Frankfurt. This moved six Evangelical members from Duisburg to act. They established contact with a missionary in India who requested support for five children.

An interesting point: in 1710, German help for India began in a similar way. In that year, the first German missionary to go to that country, Bartholomäus Ziegenbalg, turned to August Hermann Francke, a philanthropist from Halle (near Leipzig in the present day East Germany) for support.

In 1956, the Christians of Duisburg convened "Action Hunger" after the conference. They instituted a system of personal links: they wanted to know who the children were who were being helped because they wanted to offer not only material assistance such as board, food and education, but also prayer.

This idea of personal links has remained even as the movement has grown and changed its name to *Kinderhilfe*. Translators working without pay translate letters between sponsor and child from English into German and vice versa; or into or out of the respective Indian language.

Methods of sponsorship vary from country to country and even from one area to another. There are many forms.

There are classes where mothers can learn to feed their babies properly; children are sent to kindergarten; others are sent to board with families; classes for reading and writing are supported; children are helped to take on apprenticeships and start off in various careers; the handicapped are helped; orphanages supported; and emergency aid is supplied to victims of civil war, natural catastrophe or other disaster.

The various ways of handing out aid have been developed over the years between *Niemi* and its partners overseas.

Correspondence is maintained with church people who go to Africa, Asia and Latin America; the organisation also has advisers who know local problems.

Because often a major reason behind an emergency is general living conditions, almost all programmes have a subsidiary project attached: to improve those living conditions.

The organisation rejects the argument that these individual aid projects do not in the end achieve anything because they don't alter the basic conditions of living.

*Niemi* supports aid centres. In South Africa, for example, children tend to stay for two or three months in

it says the role of the church first and foremost relates to human and not political structures. The churches cannot simply leave the suffering alone and later console themselves that everything is all right and that a new world has been created in which children no longer suffer.

Experience had shown that, in fact, in the long term, every support project does help general living conditions. Through such projects, it is possible to establish improved preconditions for the improvement of justice and freedom. The Evangelical Church also found that, it said in a report in 1973.

*Niemi* runs about 200 seminars a year and advisers go to as many as 600 others.

Donors naturally develop an interest in how the child they are supporting is faring. Everything they want to know they learn through the business centre in Biehlholz, part of Duisburg, where 100 workers under director Keiling keep everyone in contact: donors in Germany, workers in the field, the children themselves, the churches and the projects.

(*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*  
für Deutschland, 11 October 1988)

## All you need to know about town planning in Kathmandu

**S**upport for developing countries' own efforts and promoting understanding between industrialised nations and those of the Third World are the main aims of the German foundation for international development (DSE).

The foundation, which is financed by the Bonn Ministry for Economic Cooperation, has a department in the town of Beuel, near Bonn.

More than 50 employees are here involved in the work of the centre, in documentation, scientific promotion and education.

An important function is training specialists from developing nations.

Training is either done here, or a German specialist is sent out to do it on the spot. Much of the work concerns south-east Asia.

The DSE has been in existence for 28 years.

In that time, the files have been filled with the names of specialists ready to help in any given situation — from farming in extremely dry areas to bee-keeping.

The head of the centre, Dr Dieter Danckwörth, says that most of the time, the contact comes on the initiative of

to survive changes of government. Greater problems are caused by the debt crises of the Third World nations, says Danckwörth.

This meant sometimes that some countries were not in a position to maintain institutions where courses were held.

There were other practical problems caused: deteriorating roads meant that course participants often came late or not at all.

The centre also specialises in providing information inside Germany. Teachers and school pupils often write.

Sometimes they have been referred on by one of the Bonn government ministries.

Every year, the centre answers about 18,000 questions. Last year it sent off about a million pages of correspondence.

Current themes with greatest interest are Nicaragua and environmental protection in the Third World. There is information on call from more than 120 countries. There is a reading room.

The more difficult questions tend to come from government departments. Often, civil servants approach the centre to get hold at short notice of the names of people competent in a particular field to talk to visitors from the Third World about special problems. One of the more unusual issues to surface was town planning in Kathmandu.

All material at the centre is available to the public. Despite the extensive nature of the centre, it is the smallest department of the DSE.

The other departments are in Bad Honnef (a training centre); Mannheim, Berlin and Feldafing. The last three deal with economic and social development issues.

Claydia Mahnke  
(General-Anzeiger, Bonn, 7 October 1988)



Name a country... archivists at the Beuel centre.

homes, which makes it difficult for the long-term relationship between child and sponsor to develop.

In such cases, the sponsor has his or her connection directed to aid centres rather than the children themselves.

A third form of aid is "project partnership" under which a group of people in Germany support a group in a developing country.

An example: a church group in Wetzlar donates 100,000 marks every year to a vocational training centre in the Philippines. The parish, in addition, has taken up 150 individual sponsorship arrangements.

Another arrangement is individual donations where the donor can seek out his or her own project.

Every donor is told that 12.5 per cent of the cash will be retained in Germany for use mainly to mount seminars and provide information.

*Niemi* runs about 200 seminars a year and advisers go to as many as 600 others.

Donors naturally develop an interest in how the child they are supporting is faring. Everything they want to know they learn through the business centre in Biehlholz, part of Duisburg, where 100 workers under director Keiling keep everyone in contact: donors in Germany, workers in the field, the children themselves, the churches and the projects.



(Photo: Glaser)

**T**he carnival showman has been around since the days of the crusades. The original breed were wounded mercenaries who could no longer be sent into battle.

They became quickly a part of the summer; hawking their wares and running their side-shows. Later came the shooting galleries and merry-go-rounds and dodgems.

Today, rising costs make touring with the fairs a precarious way to earn a living. Equipment costs are huge and transport is not cheap, either.

In the days of the crusades, the show people travelled throughout the land in covered wagons, stopping off at taverns along the way to tell anyone willing to listen (and to pay) about battles against wild Saracens and other adventures.

Sometimes they have been referred on by one of the Bonn government ministries.

In the Middle Ages, emperors gave them the right to run markets. Then they managed to penetrate the phalanx of trade guilds and brotherhoods, which gave them broader legitimacy and opened up more trading opportunities.

The entire nature of the showman and his milieu became more diverse: all sorts of odd characters attached themselves to the touring team. There were contortionists, teeth-pullers, quack doctors, exorcists and, as well prostitutes. Market day frequently turned into a carnival.

As the secular and spiritual authorities were often one and same in the Middle Ages markets were held on religious holidays.

This led to what is known today in Germany as the *Kirchweih* or, more commonly, *Kirmes*.

These fun fairs (American readers will recognise the word "kermis") were then held once or at certain times of the year.

As early as 1466 under the patronage of the Duke of Mecklenburg Magnus II a wayfarers' brotherhood was founded.

It was under the supervision of the church but not obliged to take monastic vows.

(Photo: Jürgen Eis)

## ■ HORIZONS

## All the fun of the fair — at an ever-increasing cost

Every year at Whitsun the brotherhood gathered in Rostock — a famous annual event known today as the Rostock Whitsun Market. The brotherhood was dissolved during the Thirty Years' War.

Renewed official alliances between the church and the showmen were not established until after the Second World War.

The Catholic circus and showmen's spiritual welfare association was set up in 1954 and its Protestant counterpart organisation in 1967.

Under Otto the Rich (1156-1189), Leipzig, which then had a population of about 6,000, became a *Messestadt*, a town which holds regular trade fairs. Two such fairs were held in Leipzig, and a third was added in 1458 (the traditional New Year Fair).

Renewed official alliances between the church and the showmen were not established until after the Second World War.

The Catholic circus and showmen's spiritual welfare association was set up in 1954 and its Protestant counterpart organisation in 1967.

The brotherhood gathered in Rostock — a famous annual event known today as the Rostock Whitsun Market. The brotherhood was dissolved during the Thirty Years' War.

Renewed official alliances between the church and the showmen were not established until after the Second World War.

The Catholic circus and showmen's spiritual welfare association was set up in 1954 and its Protestant counterpart organisation in 1967.

The brotherhood gathered in Rostock — a famous annual event known today as the Rostock Whitsun Market. The brotherhood was dissolved during the Thirty Years' War.

Renewed official alliances between the church and the showmen were not established until after the Second World War.

The Catholic circus and showmen's spiritual welfare association was set up in 1954 and its Protestant counterpart organisation in 1967.

The brotherhood gathered in Rostock — a famous annual event known today as the Rostock Whitsun Market. The brotherhood was dissolved during the Thirty Years' War.

Renewed official alliances between the church and the showmen were not established until after the Second World War.

The Catholic circus and showmen's spiritual welfare association was set up in 1954 and its Protestant counterpart organisation in 1967.

The brotherhood gathered in Rostock — a famous annual event known today as the Rostock Whitsun Market. The brotherhood was dissolved during the Thirty Years' War.

Renewed official alliances between the church and the showmen were not established until after the Second World War.

The Catholic circus and showmen's spiritual welfare association was set up in 1954 and its Protestant counterpart organisation in 1967.

The brotherhood gathered in Rostock — a famous annual event known today as the Rostock Whitsun Market. The brotherhood was dissolved during the Thirty Years' War.

Renewed official alliances between the church and the showmen were not established until after the Second World War.

The Catholic circus and showmen's spiritual welfare association was set up in 1954 and its Protestant counterpart organisation in 1967.

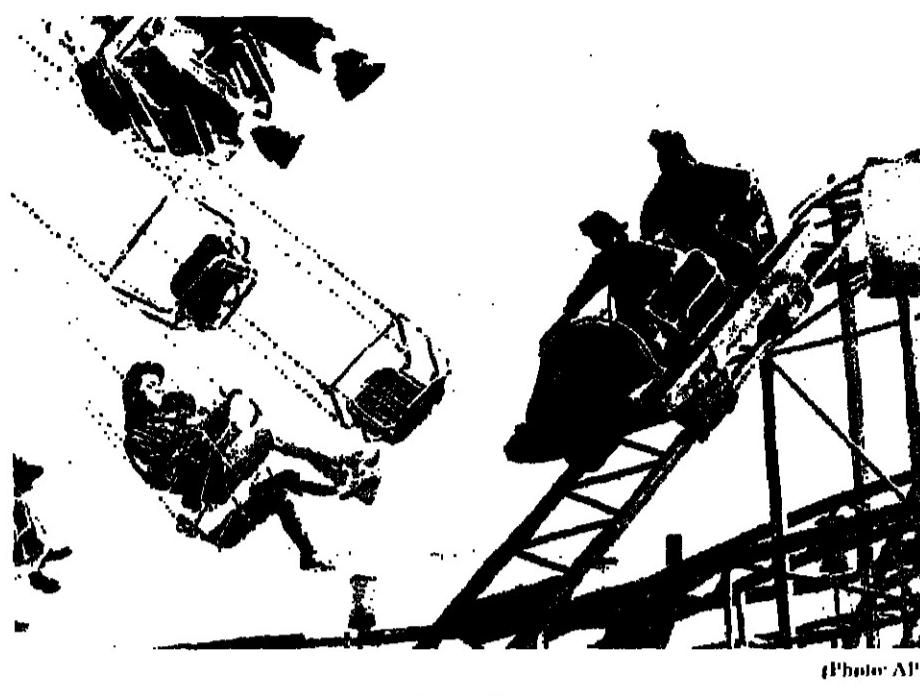
The brotherhood gathered in Rostock — a famous annual event known today as the Rostock Whitsun Market. The brotherhood was dissolved during the Thirty Years' War.

Renewed official alliances between the church and the showmen were not established until after the Second World War.

The Catholic circus and showmen's spiritual welfare association was set up in 1954 and its Protestant counterpart organisation in 1967.

The brotherhood gathered in Rostock — a famous annual event known today as the Rostock Whitsun Market. The brotherhood was dissolved during the Thirty Years' War.

Renewed official alliances between the church and the showmen were not established until after the Second World War.



(Photo: AP)

was attached to iron poles and the horses and carriage were each linked with each other by chains; there was no floor.

The merry-go-round was turned by school boys, who were given a free ride in return. Just like the horses later on they had to keep on running round in circles with the carousels.

All kinds of travelling performers came along with the merchants to the fairground markets.

Tightrope walkers, peep-show box owners and, albeit in their earliest form, merry-go-rounds.

The profession of the travelling showmen took a decisive turn in the 19th century.

An official definition of the German word for showman (*Schätzeller*) first appeared in the Popular Dictionary of the German Language published in 1822 by Th. Heinrichs.

The dictionary describes a showman as a "person who puts something on show or presents something which is amusing or entertaining."

In 1822 Wilhelm Neumann first issued a magazine called *Der Kommer* in Pirmasens, a magazine which up to this very day deals with the interests of the showman profession.

One showman gave a particularly vivid description of the fun-fair customs in one edition of the magazine published in 1846:

"I wasn't born in a caravan carriage, but I can still remember that my mother put me to bed in one when I had fallen asleep in her arms and was a nuisance to the horse rotated faster and faster.

The forerunners of the big or Ferris wheel were the Russian and Oriental swings.

The merry-go-round's turnstiles were simply brought into a vertical position. It took some time, however, before any great height was reached.

The carousel had four such carriages as well as 16 wooden horses. All this

was attached to iron poles and the horses and carriage were each linked with each other by chains; there was no floor.

New technological developments soon moved into this branch too. In fact, the showmen were always a fairbreadth ahead of transport technology.

Even before the locomotive was invented they transported the wagons in which they lived and